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SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION REPORT

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOVIET SCIENCE

(II)

Summary No. 4702

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Prepared by

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SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION REPORT

Organization and Administration of Soviet Science (11)

This is a serialized report consisting of unevaluated information prepared as abstracts, summaries, and translations from recent publications of the Sino-Soviet Bloc countries. Individual items are unclassified unless otherwise indicated.

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I. ACADEMIES OF SCIENCES

USSR

1. Responsibility for Scientific Work To Be Centralized in Academy of Sciences USSR

"At a New Stage of Scientific Creativity," report of Academician M. V. Keldysh; Moscow, Pravda, 17 May 63, p 2

Recently the Central Committee CPSU and the Council of Ministers USSR passed a resolution "On Measures for Improving the Activity of the Academy of Sciences USSR and the Academies of Sciences of the Union Republics" to improve and centralize the leadership of work in the country in the fields of natural and social sciences. This resolution gave the Academy of Sciences USSR the responsibility for scientific leadership of research on the most important problems of the natural and social sciences carried out in academies of sciences of the union republics, vuzes, (higher educational institutions) and other scientific research institutions of the country, and for coordinating work in these fields of science. The Academy of Sciences USSR must implement future scientific research directly connected with the development of industry, bring to light the principally new opportunities of technical progress, and recommend them for use in the national economy.

At the general meeting of the Academy of Sciences USSR which was held on 14-15 May Academician M. V. Keldysh, president of the Academy of Sciences USSR, spoke about the resolution "On Measures for Improving the Activity of the Academy of Sciences USSR and the Academies of Sciences of the Union Republics." In his report Keldysh described the past achievements of Soviet science and their contribution to the development of the national economy.

To meet the new tasks facing Soviet science and industry, the November 1962 Plenum of the Central Committee CPSU worked out new forms of controlling the national economy, corresponding to the new problems. In this way, theplenum recognized the necessity of strengthening the management of science and of technical progress. When agencies (organy) were established to guide scientific-technical research in each branch of the economy, the question arose of reviewing the role of the Academy of Sciences USSR and the academies of sciences of the union republics in the general development of science in the country. The November Plenum declared that the Academy of Sciences USSR and the republic academies should work out the large problems of science which are important to the development of many branches of the economy. The plenum instructed the State Committee for Coordination of Scientific Research, USSR, and

the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR to prepare proposals for improving the work of the Academy of Sciences USSR and the republic academies.

At present, a large number of the most outstanding scientists of the country are concentrated in the Academy of Sciences USSR and the academies of sciences of the union republics. There are now 162 academicians in the Academy of Sciences and more than 350 corresponding members in the academies of the union republics. Great scientific forces and ever-increasing material reserves are concentrated in these academies of sciences.

Research in the field of natural and humanitarian sciences is also conducted in many higher educational institutions and scientific establishments of other departments. The task is now to organize and direct all these scientific forces in order to solve the problems placed before science by the Party Program, to be sure that Soviet science will occupy the foremost positions in all basic fields of modern science.

However, there are still many large defects in the work of the USSR and republic academies. Keldysh pointed out the deficient work of scientists of the academy on use of chemistry in agriculture, animal breeding, etc. He said that deficiencies in the organization of Soviet science affect not only the development of the scientific research itself, but in a stronger way, its application in practice.

In recent times a number of coordination councils have been established which have undoubtedly been of significant benefit. However there is an interlacing in the work of departments and scientific councils which often leads to carelessness and irresponsibility, Keldysh states. It would be more correct to organize management of science in such a way as to unite collectives of scientists working on the same trends of modern science, both in the theoretical and practical aspects. Only if this is done can the leadership of the development of the most important directions of science be strengthened and scientific personnel and materials be properly utilized.

Keldysh also noted the definite disconnection between the work of the Academy of Sciences USSR and the work of the academies of sciences of the union republics. He gave a number of examples of irrational use of resources in the republic academies. Many union republics have not developed science in depth, but have developed it in breadth. Their aim is now to achieve such a position where the republic institutes are on the level of the best modern institutes. There should be cooperation between the republics in science just as there is in the national economy.

It is necessary to establish individual leading directions of the development of science in each republic, strengthen them, and make use of broad interrepublic cooperation.

Coordination of the development of science in higher educational institutions was noted to be worse than in republic academies themselves. Relations between the Academy of Sciences and vuzes are realized when a scientist works simulatneously in an institute of the Academy of Sciences and in a vuz. This, according to the author, is insufficient. Vuzes must be attracted to solving complex problems of science, first of all by having representatives of these higher educational establishments take an active part in the work of scientific problem councils so that the scientific research conducted in vuzes can be considered in the coordinated plans of the scientific councils.

In order to concentrate the attention of the academy of sciences on the solution of the most important problems of natural and humanitarian sciences, it is necessary to free the academy from a number of scientific institutions which are closer in type to the branch committees. Such institutes turn out to be cut off from other institutes of the academies as well as from corresponding committees, and to be outside the general line of research in the very field of engineering with which they are occupied. In 1961 a large number of scientific institutions were transferred to other departments from the Academy of Scineces USSR. It is necessary also to transfer such institutes out of the republic academies to the appropriate departments. Keldysh said it was advisable to transfer some of the scientific institutions of affiliates (branches) to the state committees which correspond to their subjects, and that the institutions which are occupied basically with the solutions of problems of the natural and social sciences should be subordinated to the Academy of Sciences USSR.

The Central Committee CPSU and the Council of Ministers USSR recognized the necessity of impriving and centralizing the leadership of the most important research in the field of natural and social sciences in the country to concentrate scientific forces and resources on the solution of the greatest tasks of science which are directly connected with the development of industry and culture. It was recognized necessary to concentrate the activity of the Academy of Sciences USSR and the academies of sciences of the union republics on the solution of the following main tasks: development of research along the leading directions of the natural sciences (mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, the sciences of the Universe and the Earth), revealing rules of natural phenomena, blazing new paths of scientific-technical progress; the implementation of prospective scientific research directly connected with the development of industry, particularly in such definite fields of technical progress as electrificiation of the whole country, complex mechanization and automatization of production, use of chemistry in the most important

branches of the national economy, new materials, radioelectronics, utilization of new sources of energy, development of new methods of transforming energy, bringing to light the principally new opportunities of technical progress and recommending them to be developed for use in the national economy.

The Academy of Sciences USSR is responbile not only for the development of the natural sciences, but also for seeing that achievements of the natural sciences are reflected in industrial processes and used to accelerate the development of the economy. The Academy of Sciences must attract the attention of branch committees to the utilization of new discoveries of theoretical science and place these problems before government agencies The Academy of Sciences cannot independently solve problems of technical progress and the development of science which have passed on to the stage demanding the participation of large industrial organizations. These problems should be transferred to industry for further development. There must also be cooperation between the committees and the academy of sciences.

Speaking about the tasks of the humanitarian sciences, Keldysh emphasized the present importance of economics and the necessity of broader use of the newest methods of mathematics, cybernetics, and computer engineering in economics.

It is necessary, stated Keldysh, to perceive all phenomena in science from ideologically correct positions. This also pertains to the natural sciences. Achievements of natural science should be dealt with from dialectical-material positions, making it possible to best utilize them for progress. Sometimes certain groups of scientists begin to disclaim new directions of science only because they have been given an incorrect ideological interpretation in the West. This, for example, happened with cybernetics. But similar unfounded negation can only bring harm to the development of Soviet science and technical progress.

Under the new resolution of the Central Committee CPSU and the Council of Ministers USSR, the Academy of Sciences USSR will also be responsible for proper direction of financing, material-technical supply, and capital construction in scientific institutions not only for the Academy of Sciences USSR, but also for the academies of sciences of the union republics. The academy would exercise control over the development of scientific research conducted in the academies of sciences of the union republics, vuzes, and other institutions.

The resolution raises the role of the Academy of Sciences USSR which will become the center of leadership of the development of social and natural sciences. Raising the role of the Academy of Sciences USSR entails the necessity of strengthening its scientific, scientific-organizational work, and work in the education of scientific personnel.

The organization of united leadership of the development of science in the country is possible only with daily communication between the scientists of the Academy of Sciences USSR and the academies of sciences of the union republics, with effective on-the-spot guidance of the development of science. In this connection, it is necessary to establish agancies in the Academy of Sciences USSR which are competent in the basic directions of science, and commission them with the leadership of these directions. Such agencies should be departments of the academy. Keldysh indicated that the present structure of departments needs to be reviewed.

In its work the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR must be guided by the specialized departments. The departments should be specialized according to narrower branches of science than they are now, for only in this way can they br[illegible] about sufficient competent leadership of the corresponding branch of science.

Keldysh noted in conclusion that each member of tee academy is obligated to fulfill theinstructions of the presidium and the departments.

2. May Meeting of Academy of Sciences USSR

"Science at a New Stage"; Moscow, Izvestiya, 17 May 63, p 1

"The Central Committee CPSU and the Council of Ministers USSR passed the resolution 'On Measures for Improving the Activity of the Academy of Sciences USSR and the Academies of Sciences of the Union Republics' for the purpose of improving and centralizing the leadership of the whole front of scientific research in the country.

"The general meeting of the Academy of Sciences held on 14-15 May 1963 was devoted to a discussion of measures for putting into practice this resolution which is most important for the scientific life of the country. The report of Academician M. V. Keldysh, president of the Academy of Sciences USSR, gave a summary of the achievements of Soviet science which solve fundamental problems and in a larger measure influence the progress of industry and agriculture.

"M. V. Keldysh emphasized that the resolution of the Central Committee CPSU and the Council of Ministers USSR is of great importance to the work of the Academy of Sciences and to the further development of science in the country. The tasks given by the party and government to theAcademy of Sciences USSR and the academies of sciences of the union republics are crucial and distinguished. The resolution raises the role of the Academy of Sciences USSR, which will become the center of leadership of the development of social and natural sciences in the country. This involves the necessity of strengthening scientific and scientific-organizational work and improving the education of scientific personnel.

"Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences M. I. Agoshkov, acting chief scientific secretary, presented a report on the plan of the new regulations of the Academy of Sciences USSR.

"Academicians V. P. Glushko, P. N. Fedoseyev, P. L. Kapitsa, N. N. Semenov, B. Ye. Paton, V. A. Ambartsumyan, and others presented reports at the discussions.

"The general meeting of the Academy of Sciences USSR unanimously approved the resolution of the Central Committee CPSU and the Council of Ministers USSR. It also approved the plan of the new regulations of the academy.

"The scientists assured the Central Committee CPSU and the Council of Ministers USSR that they would devote all their efforts and knowledge to the solution of the grand task of building Communism in the USSR."

3. Tenth Anniversary of VINITI Feted

"10 Years of Work of VINITI," by Candidate of Geographical Sciences V. A. Polushkin; Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 3, 1963, pp 127-128

An anniversary session of the scientific council of the All-Union Institute of Scientific and Technical Information (VINITI), devoted to the 10th year of its existence, was held on 12 December 1962. The introductory speech was given by Academician A. N. Nesmeyanov. The director of the institute, Prof A. I. Mikhaylov, reported on the results of VINITI'S work and the prospects for its development.

N. B. Arutyunov, head of the Administration of Information and Propaganda of the State Committee for Coordination of Scientific Research of the Council of Ministers USSR, devoted his report to problems of the development of the information service in the country. He noted that the first-ranking tasks at present are providing complete information in all branches of science and engineering, the establishment of an information center for the humanitarian sciences, sharp curtailment of the period necessary to prepare information materials, expansion of scientific research on a given problem, and training and raising the qualifications of workers in information agencies.

In another report, A. I. Mikhaylov and V. A. Polushkin presented characteristics of the theory of scientific information.

The report of Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR N. V. Ageyev and Candidate of Technical Sciences T. P. Kolesnikovaya was devoted to problems of improving the organization of preparing information publications and the work of the information service. They emphasized the necessity of working out a united system of Soviet scientific periodicals corresponding to the system of classification of the sciences.

The report of A. I. Cherniy noted that the lack of long-range data storage equipment (DZU, Dolgovremennoye Zapominayushchoye Ustroystvo) capable of storing, in a binary form and in a comparatively small physical space, all the documentary information published in the world is one of the basic obstacles on the path of creating automatic information-logic systems (ILS). DZU has been established and is in practical use, making it possible to store 30 million pages of text in the form of microfilm in one cubic meter. This opens the possibility of building combined systems composed of documentary information-search and information-logic systems. The report presented in detail the generalized structural scheme of the documentary information-search system (IPS). The optimal variant diagram should foresee the presence of two data storage arrangements -- active and passive. Search forms of the documents are stored in the active arrangement and microfilms of them are stored in the passive arrangement. Such an arrangement can be realized on the basis of already existing technical means. The lack of a fully formalized information language is not an obstacle to rapidly establishing and putting into operation documentary IPS.

The report of Prof Ya. G. Dorfman was devoted to problems of scientific exploitation of sections of the Referativnyy Zhurnal (Abstract Journal), such as the series "Physics."

Candidate of Geographical Sciences Yu. V. Medvedkov reported on the results of statistical analysis of the stream of scientific and technical literature which comes to VINITI. On the basis of the regularities which appeared, he drew a conclusion regarding the necessity of organizational measures for improving the technology of processing and preparing information publications.

O. I. Globachev dwelled on the work in the field of scientific-technical terminology, linked with the further development of scientific-information activity.

4. Plans for VINITI in 1963

"Chronicle"; Moscow, Sovetskaya Bibliografiya, No 1 (77), 1963, pp 97-100

At the end of December 1962, a reader's conference was held in the State Library of the USSR imeni V. I. Lenin. According to this article, the conference was devoted to a discussion of the publications of the VINITI All-Union Institute of Scientific and Technical Information)

A. A. Fomin, deputy director of the institute, presented a report on "VINITI Aids Scientific-Technical Progress (Publications of VINITI in 1963)." After briefly stating the essence of the resolution of the Council of Ministers USSR "On Measures for Improving the Organization of Scientific-Technical Information in the Country," Fomin dealt with the activity of VINITI in 1963.

VINITI now receives literature on science and engineering published in 102 countries in 65 languages, including more than 11,000 periodicals. As before, maximum complete information about this literature remains the central task of the abstract journals. In 1963 they will publish 150 issues. Fomin also told about VINITI's new publication, the card index "Foreign Technical Literature," which will be published beginning in 1963 together with the State Public Scientific-Technical Library (GPNTB) and the Central Institute of Scientific Technical Information (TsINTI) of instrument building, the electrical industry, and means of automation. In 1963, 61 series of the publication Express-Information will be issued. Fomin's report also dealt with the work of VINITI in the field of mechanization and automation of the preparation of scientific-technical information, which will make it possible to shorten the time of compiling and publishing auxiliary indexes.

Prospects for the development of the abstract journal Chemistry were discussed by its chief editor, V. V. Mikhaylov. He also emphasized the necessity of rapid introduction of machine techniques since the large volume and complexity of text of journals leads to a significant delay in the publication of auxiliary indexes.

A. L. Shpolyanskaya, chief bibliographer of the State Library of the USSR imeni V. I. Lenin, mentioned in his report that VINITI publications were discussed at conferences held in 1959 and 1960, and that, unfortunately, many of the deficiencies noted then still exist. There are cases of insufficiently clear systematization of material, lack of up-to-date indexes of the journals, and unjustified duplication.

The conference demonstrated the great interest of specialists of various fields of science and industry in VINITI publications and the great demands they are making of the quality of bibliographic indexes.

5. Plans for Institute of Physics of the Earth

"On the Directions of Scientific Activity of the Institute of Physics of the Earth imeni O. Yu. Shmidt"; Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 3, 1963, p 125

The Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR has specified the basic direction of scientific activity of the Institute of Physics of the Earth imeni O. Yu. Shmidt. Among the most important tasks of the institute are:

Theoretical and experimental study of the structure of the earth, the condition and physical properties of the substance in its various crusts.

The establishment of geophysical bases of protecting engineering construction against destructive earthquakes, the development of means of predicting them in time.

The creation of new and improvement of existing methods of geophysical prospecting for mineral resources.

Development of new and improvement of existing geophysical apparatus for the purpose of transferring to automatic processing of information on electronic computers.

The new structure of the institute and the basic tasks of its subdivisions were approved.

6. New Institute Organized

"On the Organization of the Institute of Solid State Physics"; Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 4, 1963, p 97

The Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR has resolved to organize an Institute of Solid State Physics in the Department of Physicomathematical Sciences.

7. Institute Renamed in Memory of Topchiyev

"About Immortalizing the Memory of A. V. Topchiyev"; Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 4, 1963, p 97

To immortalize the memory of Academician A. V. Topchiyev, his name has been awarded to the Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis which will now be called the Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis imeni A. V. Topchiyev of the Academy of Sciences USSR. A memorial plaque will be placed on the institute building. The works of A. V. Topchiyev will be published.

8. Scientific Problems Discussed in Yerevan

"Forum of Scientists on Aragats," by V. Mkrtchyan, Izvestiya correspondent; Moscow, Izvestiya, 5 Apr 63, p 4

Courses in a "school" of experimental and theoretical physics began on 4 April in Yerevan in the laboratory for the study of cosmic rays which is located on Mt Aragats. Academician V. Veksler, Corresponding Members of the Academy of Sciences USSR B. Pontekorvo, A. Alikhan'yan, A. Migdal, and others presented lectures on urgent problems of modern science.

Many young scientists gathered at the traditional Spring forum of physicists.

Republics

9. Representatives of Republic Academies Meet

"At the Session of the Council for Coordination of Scientific Activity of the Academies of Sciences of the Union Republics"; Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 4, 1963, pp 71-77

The regular 21st session of the Council for Coordination of Scientific Activity of the Academies of Sceinces of the Union Republics, held on 7 February 1963, was devoted to problems of science's assistance to agriculture. Participants of the session, outstanding scientists of the union and republic academies and scientific institutions of the Ministry of Agriculture USSR, concentrated on the course of fulfilling the tasks reised by the party and government in the field of development of biological and chemical sciences and strengthening its relation with the practice of agriculture, on problems of further unification of the forces for completing theoretical research, the results of which will essentially influence the advance of agriculture and animal husbandry in the country.

A number of regional scientific and coordination conferences were held in preparation for the session of the academies of sciences. Workers of the Ministry of Agriculture USSR and academy institutes reviewed the direction of theoretical research in the field of biology, chemistry, economics, and technical sciences, and for the majority of problems coordinated work plans to aid agriculture. They approved the scientific tasks for the academies of sciences in 1963-1965. The republic academies of sciences are to complete more than 850 scientific tasks during that period which are connected with agriculture, and 150 of them are to be completed in 1963.

They also outlined ways of most effectively using the results of the completed works in agriculture. At present, 166 completed works of the republic academies of sciences are being introduced and in 1963, 190 more are to be put into practice.

These problems were discussed in the reports of the presidents of the academies of science of the Caucasus, Central Asian, and Baltic republics, the academies of sciences of the Ukraine and Moldavia, Kazakhstan, and Belorussia, and also in the report of the chairman of the special commission of the Academy of Sciences USSR Ya. V. Peyve.

Taking part in the discussion of the reports were Academicians M. V. Keldysh, M. I. Kabachnik, K. I. Satpayev, S. I. Vol'fkovich, A. A. Trofimuk, Corresponding Members of the Academy of Sciences USSR I. G. Eykhfel'd, Yu. V. Rakitin, V. F. Kuprevich, and Ye. N. Mishustin, Academician of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR S. I. Lebedev, Academician of the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR S. A. Giller, Academician of the Academy of Sciences Azerbaydzhan SSR V. R. Volobuyev, Academician of the Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR I. S. Rabochev, Academician of VASKhNIL (All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni Lenin) I. Ye. Glushchenko, and Member of the Collegium of the Ministry of Agriculture USSR S. A. Vorob'yev.

10. Scientists Present Reports at Outposts

"Scientists Go To Outposts," by V. Gnevko, Candidate of Historical Sciences; Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 6 Mar 63, p 2

Recently a group of associates of the Academy of Sciences Belorussian SSR went to the frontiers of Grodnenskaya Oblast and the Lithuanian SSR to present lectures and reports, according to this article.

Candidate of Chemical Sciences S. Markevich, head of the laboratories of the Institute of Physicoorganic Chemistry, presented lectures on the subject "Chemistry and Technical Progress" at a number of border outposts. The lectures were accompanied by a demonstration of synthetic materials made from petroleum and gas.

11. Elections in Latvian Academy

"Elections in the Academy of Sciences"; Riga, Sovetskaya Latvian, 2 Mar 63, p 4

Elections of Academicians and Corresponding Members were held recently in the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR. Elected as academicians were: Doctor of Biological Sciences A. R. Valdman (for the specialty "Biochemistry"), Doctor of Historical Sciences A. A. Drizul ("History of the USSR"), and Doctor of Technical Sciences E. A. Yakubaytis ("Technical Cybernetics"). Elected as corresponding members of the academy were: Doctor of Chemical Sciences E. Yu. Gudriniyetse ("Organic Chemistry"), Doctor of Philological Sciences A. Ya. Ozol ("Lettish Language"), Candidate of Chemical Sciences V. N. Sergeyeva ("Chemistry of High-Molecular Compounds"), and Doctor of Philosophical Sciences V. A. Shteynberg ("Philosophy").

12. Reorganization Plans in Ukrainian Academy

"The Academy and Its Scientific Profile," by Academician B. Paton, president of Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR; Moscow, Izvestiya, 2 Apr 63, p 3

The activity of scientists in republic academies of sciences is now subject to the completion of the task of solving the problems of science directly connected with industry and the development of culture. The author notes the statement of M. V. Keldysh in his speech at the November 1962 Plenum of the Central Committee CPSU to the effect that the existing organization of scientific activity does not correspond to the tasks placed before the republic academies, and says that it is now important to practically determine what each academy should and must cope with.

Paton states that the republic has no thought whatever of copying the structure of the Academy of Sciences USSR, where research is conducted along the whole front of scientific problems. An attempt to embrace the same huge complex in republic academies often leads to the establishment of numerous institutes which are weak and at times narrow in field. Personnel are still not trained, but the network of scientific instititions is already growing and being staffed with poorly qualified people. The subjects are unjustifiably dispersed, and the work is done on a low level.

Each academy should have its own clear scientific profile. It seems to the author that in determining this profile it is necessary to take into account not only the urgency of the subjects, but also the practical possibility for this research, existing material requisites, training of personnel, and distribution of forces which are growing and developing on the basis of strong scientific schools.

In the Ukraine, a large center for cybernetics is being established and forces are being concentrated there. According to the author, they consider cybernetics one of the leading directions of the academy, and the powerful Institute of Cybernetics of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR heads the work in this field. It has now been decided to unite all the work on cybernetics in this one basic institute, transferring allied subjects from reorganized institutes of electrical engineering, machine studies, and automatics there.

On the bases of the present 20 scientific research institutions of the engineering type, they are planning to establish six centers which will be capable of solving important problems which will aid the development of physical, chemical, and biological sciences. This reorganization should also lead to intensification of research, to elimination of parallelism, of plurality of themes, to unification of scientific forces and material resources in those institutions which are ready for works of more than a republic scale.

One of such interdepartmental academy institutions will be the Institute of Problems of the Science of Materials, formed on the basis of three institutes of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR. The nucleus will be the Institute of Powder Metallurgy and Special Alloys of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR. Concentration of collectives of scientists from different branches of science in the new institute will make it possible to solve problems of the science of materials using modern means of research and the latest achievements of theoretical physics, chemistry, and mechanics.

The works of the Institute of Electrowelding imeni Ye. O. Paton of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR have been a substantial contribution to the modern science of welding. Further development of this work is planned in the academy.

The large amount of scientific-organizational work for concentration of efforts does not always demand merging of academy institutions. Another method is the idea of a complex research center, the idea of the academy itself. This has not been adequately realized, but it makes it possible to unite allied scientific instititions.

Work is being conducted in institutes of the Ukrainian academy which embraces the basic problems of solid state physics -- on physics of metals, semiconductors, molecular crystals, and other hard substances. A scientific-technical center for solid state physics must be established soon which will unite existing institutes of this type in a common territory. In the general construction area there will be buildings for institutes of semiconductors, metal physics, and a number of large divisions of hte Institute of Physics. We have refused to build these institutes in different parts of the city. On the general territory there will be a

scientific-technical library common to all the institutes, a cryogenic center, a large design office, and experimental workshops. The institutes which are a part of the new complex will have a single scientific-technical council, but will maintain independent scientific and administrative-economic management.

The problem of concentration of scientific forces is important also to the development of the biological sciences. Problems of molecular biology, for example, demand the participation of physicists, chemists, mathematicians, and even engineers as well as biologists for their solution. A powerful material-technical base is also necessary. It is not always advisable to establish such bases for each scientific institution. It would be more rational to establish laboratories fitted with the newest machines, instruments, and equipment which would be common to a number of like institutes located near each other.

According to the author, they are also concerned with attaining maximum flexibility andmobility of scientific forces. The idea has arisen of establishing certain institutes without structural divisions and laboratories. Here scientific associates would be attached to determined problems until they were completed and then switched to new ones. These problems require thorough study and preliminary experiment only in certain institutes.

As have other republic academies, the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR has often had to solve purely departmental problems. Institutions narrow in field have arisen in connection with these problems. Now that branch state committees have been formed, it is fully advisable to free the republic academy of sciences from narrow subjects, having transferred the corresponding scientific institutions from the academy to state committees and departments.

The Presidium of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR has recognized it necessary to transfer 9 scientific institutions and 15 structural divisions and laboratories which were working on subjects narrow in field to committees, ministries, and departments.

It is now important for republic academies not only to solve the problem of transferring branch scientific institutions, but to also put the whole complex of their activity in good order. Reorganization must provide strengthening of coordination of work of the republic academies on the part of the Academy of Sciences USSR. We fully support, says Paton, the proposals from the Academy of Sciences USSR about the advisability of concentrating under its direction scientific-methodical management of research in the field of natural and social sciences which is done in the republic academies.

When reorganizing, the academies of sciences must be sure that leading physics, chemistry, and enginerring institutes of the academies be given the same status in regard to problems of material-technical maintenance and capital construction as large institutes which are part of the branch committees.

Taking into account the circumstance that the Academy of Sciences USSR coordinates research conducted in the higher educational establishments of the country, these functions for the republics must be taken on by the republic academies themselves. Much is said about the relation between scientists of the academy and vuzes, about the mutual benefit of such contacts. However, up to now rather strange conditions exist under which the republic academies of sciences do not have the right to invite scientists to scientific research institutions who are at the same time working in vuzes. For the benefit of vuzes and the academies it is necessary to allow such plurality, according to the author.

Bloc

13. Czechoslovaks Produce Equipment for Soviet Institute

"Our Optical Industry for Nuclear Research"; Prague, Obrana Lidu, No 15, 14 Apr 63, p 6

The Joint Nuclear Research Institute in Dubna near Moscow, seeking a suitable method of illuminating spaces where nuclear reactions are taking place, found that the most satisfactory is a system of lamellae in the shape of a partial ring bounded by two cone surfaces and one toric surface.

Since the diameter of the ring is substantial, the mentioned parts resemble a prism measuring 80 x 80 x 350 millimeters. The institute asked the Optical Laboratory of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences to produce the parts. Special grinding and polishing equipment were necessary to produce the prism. The first parts have already been produced and delivered to the Dubna institute.

14. Academy Expenditures in Hungary

"Hungarian Academy of Sciences"; Budapest, Figyelo, Vol VII, No 16, 17 Apr 63, p 9

The 1963 budget for the Hungarian Academy of Sciences amounts to 146 million forints, which is 5 million forints more than in 1962. Of this sum, 89.6 percent will be spent for purposes which serve the immediate development of research. Two thirds of the sum will be spent for instruments and machinery which serve the technical development of research.

15. Achievements of Technical-Physics Research Institute of Hungary in 1962

"Work of the Academic Research Institutes"; Budapest, Muszaki Elet, Vol XVIII, No 9, 25 Apr 63, p 3

In 1962, the Technical-Physics Research Institute (Muszaki-Fizikai Kutato Intezet) achieved a number of new scientific results. The electroluminescence group made a number of findings concerning the relationship between changes in time between electroluminescent light and electric field. The chemical section of the group prepared illuminating crystallic zinc sulfide without annealing.

The semiconductor group achieved results in the reduction and partial elimination of the dislocation density of germanium monocrystals. In the course of investigating the causes leading to the dislocations, they succeeded in evolving a reproducaeble dislocation density of less than 2,000cm^2 in a simple crystal-growing process used in industry.

Results of their investigations by mass spectrography of the impurities discharged in tungsten as well as the results of the investigation of the arc formation occurring in argon at nearly one atmosphere of pressure were made public in April and September 1962 at conferences held in Prague and Balatonfoldvar. The group also achieved results in demonstrating and eliminating inert gases and hydrocarbons in ultravacuum. The processes developed by the group concerning the measuring of the temperature of oxide cathodes and their work functions can be of great significance to the electron tube industry.

II. MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

USSR

16. Popular Health Education

"People's Universities of Health," by Doctor of Medical Sciences L. Sukharebskiy; Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 19 Apr 63, p 4

Recently, representatives of people's universities of health attended an All-Union Seminar-conference organized by the All-Union Society for Propagation of Political and Scientific Knowledge, the Ministry of Health USSR, and the Academy of Medical Sciences, the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Medical Workers, and the executive committee of the Union of Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent USSR.

The seminar was opened by Prof N. N. Zhukov-Verezhnikov, chairman of the Scientific-Methodical Council for Work of People's Universities of Culture under the direction of the all-union society. He said that there are more than 10,000 people's universities in the country, and more than 2,000 of them are universities of health. There are more than 1,000 in the RSFSR, 416 in the Ukrainian SSR, 119 in the Belorussian SSR, 70 in the Kazakh SSR, and more than 60 in Moscow alone.

The universities of health are one of the effective forms of Communist education of workers. The task of the seminar-conference was to inform the leaders of people's universities of health of the latest facts in the field of medicine and biology and to analyze and generalize the accumulated experience of their work.

S. V. Kurashov, Minister of Health USSR, reported on the "Status of and Prospects for the Development of Public Health in the USSR."

N. N. Blokhin, president of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, spoke on the "CPSU Program and the Main Directions of the Development of Medical Science." Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical sciences USSR D.F. Chebotarev devoted his report to the problem of longevity. "People's Universities of Health and Their Role in the Popularization of Medical Knowledge" was the title of the report given by Active Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR N.S. Molchanov, chairman of the Scientific-Methodical Council for the Propaganda of Medical Knowledge under the direction of the all-union society. Deputy Director of the Central Scienctific Research Institute of Sanitary Education V.S. Yershov spoke about the teaching methods in these universities.

17. Facilities for Study of Old Age

"For Long Life!" Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 2 Apr 63, p 1

An office of gerontology and geriatrics has been organized under the therapeutic clinic of Stavropol' Medical Institute. It is headed by Candidate of Medical Sciences V. N. Kutilova. Scientists of the institute are conducting an examination of the elderly people of the region, studying the conditions of their work and life, and giving practical recommendations to each elderly person in accordance with the status of his health.

Interesting research is also being conducted by Docent V. V. Gnevushev, head of the chair of physical education and therapeutic physical culture. He has worked out a special group of exercises which make it possible to mobilize the reserve capabilities of the cardiovascular and respiratory systems of the elderly, improving their general state of health.

18. New Departments To Work in Biology

"New Departments of Kishinev University"; Kishinev, Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 1 Mar 63, p 4

Two new departments which will work in areas of biology have been established at Kishinev University. One department, replacing a former one, will work in biochemistry, and also plant physiology and Darwinism; the other will work in physiology and biochemistry of plants.

These depatrments will make it possible to conduct scientific work and train specialists not only in the field of physiology, but also in microbiology and genetics. Competition for postgraduate training in the department of physiology of plants and Darwinism was to be conducted in March.

New educational laboratories for biophysics, cytology, and algology are being organized. This will make it possible for biologists of Kishinev State University to study not only systematism of animals and plants, but also the sciences which study the living processes of the organism.

19. Microbiologists Meet

"Conference of Microbiologists"; Moscow, Izvestiya, 22 Mar 63, p 3

The Second Conference of the All-Union Microbiological Society opened on 21 March in the Institute of Microbiology of the Academy of Sciences USSR, according to this item.

The conference agenda included important problems of the further development of general, industrial, and agricultural microbiology.

A. A. Imshenetskiy, president of the All-Union Microbiological Society, presented a report "On the Prospects for the Development of Microbiology."

Republics

20. Conference on Natural Foci of Diseases and Parasitology

"Fifth Conference on Natural Foci of Diseases and Problems of Parasitology," by V. V. Kibakin, Institute of Zoology and Parasitology of Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR; Ashkhabad, Izvestiya Akademii Nauk Turkmenskoy SSR, Seriya Biologicheskikh Nauk, No 1, 1963, p 92

The Fifth Conference on Natural Foci of Diseases and Problems of Parasitology, organized by the Institute of Zoology and Parasitology of the Academy of Sciences Kirgiz SSR and the Society of Parasitologists of Kazakhstan under the Academy of Sciences Kazakh SSR, was held in Frunze in September 1962. It was decided that the next (sixth) conference on this subject will be held in 1965 in Dushanbe.

Non-Soviet participation in the conference is not indicated.

Bloc

21. Czechoslovak Medical Terminology Studies

"Medical Terminology"; Prague, Zdravotnicke Noviny, No 9, 2 Mar 63, p 1

A terminology section has been established at the Faculty of General Medicine of Charles University. It will be a part of the Central Terminological Commission of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. The section, headed by Kamil Henner, member of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, will standardize will standardize medical terminology on a national basis and in close cooperation with Slovak medical centers. The standardization will be in line with worldwide terminological trends. The section will work in close cooperation with Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences philological work centers and will make preparations for the publication of an encyclopedic medical dictionary.

22. Czechoslovak Conference on Infrared Rays Reported

"Infrared Rays Ensure Health," by Zdenek Naprstek, member of Commission for Scientific Research Film of Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, and [affiliated with] the Institute for Clinical and Experimental Surgery; Prague, Veda a Technicka Mladezi, No 5, 15 Mar 63, pp 156-158

The article reports in its preface that at the end of 1962 a national conference on infrared technology was held in Brno and utilization of infrared rays in science and industry. Thus, for the first time personnel of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences met with military specialists to jointly deal with problems of infrared radiation and its practical applications. The following were the main topics of consideration: development of the instrument technology, utilization of infrared radiation in medicine and natural sciences, and application of infrared radiation in industry, the article points out.

The article then discusses the general nature of infra-red radiation and reviews the utilization thereof in medicine. A photograph accompanying the article shows Engr A. Vasko, Engr Dr J. Schlemmer, and Zdenek Pidrman, who are described as three outstanding infrared radiation researchers in Czechoslovakia.

23. Medical Congresses in East Germany During 1963

"Schedule of Congresses for 1963"; Berlin, Das deutsche Gesundheitswesen, No 8, 21 Feb 63, pp 346-348

Dates (1963)	Location	Congress and Director(s)
22-26 April	Berlin-Buch	GDR Society for Experimental Medicine, study group for nerval regulation, Prof Dr Baumann; international symposium on corticovisceral physiology and pathology. Topics: (1) Principles of central nervous regulation -- physiological and pathophysiological reflexes. (2) Etiology and pathogenesis of corticovisceral diseases. (3) Therapy of corticovisceral diseases. (4) Medical problems of basic research concerning central nervous regulation.
26-27 April	Berlin	German Society for Stomatology, Medical Society for Tooth, Mouth, and Jaw Therapeutics, Prof Dr Plathner; regional conference in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the Berlin Society for Tooth, Mouth, and Jaw Diseases (with international participation). Topics: (1) Preventive dentistry. (2) Dentistry for children. (3) Dental surgery. Dental prosthesis.
26-28 April	Leipzig	German Society for Stomatology, Prof Dr Bethmann; spring conference of the Medical Society for Tooth, Mouth, and Jaw Therapeutics of the Karl-Marx-Stadt University (regional conference). Topics: (1) Jaw orthopedics. (2) Crown and bridge replacements.
May	Weimar	The Weimar City Council, in conjunction with the German Society for Clinical Medicine, Medical Counselor Dr Kopseel. Ninth Therapeutics Conference (National Congress for Advanced Training). Topics: (1) Infectious diseases. (2) Heart and

		circulatory diseases. (3) Tumors. (4) Problems concerning the incidence of diseas. (5) Problems concerning accident prevention and enterprise health protection.
4-5 May	Schwerin	German Stomatology Society. Spring conference of the Medical Society for Tooth, Mouth, and Jaw Therapeutics of the universities at Rostock and Greifswald (regional conference). Topics: (1) The care of partial dentures. (2) Questions pertaining to maxillary orthopedics.
10-11 May	Potsdam	German Stomatology Society. Conference of the Potsdam Medical Society for Tooth, Mouth, and Jaw Therapeutics (regional conference). Topics: (1) Dental care for young persons. (2) Stomatitis. (3) Surgery. (4) Antibiotics.
11 May	Karl-Marx-Stadt	German Stomatology Society. Conference of the Karl-Marx-Stadt Medical Society for Tooth, Mouth, and Jaw Therapeutics (regional conference). Topic: Supported prostheses.
12-13 May	Leipzig	(With international participation): German Hygiene Society, Society for the Prevention of Epidemics, Prof Dr Wildfuehr. Conference pertaining to problems of microorganis : developing resistance to antibiotics, sulfonamides, and tubeculostatics.
17-18 May	Dresden	German Stomatology Society, Prof Dr Jarmer; spring conference of the Medical Society for Tooth, Mouth, and Jaw Therapeutics at the Medical Academy in Dresden. Topics: (1) Stomatitis. (2) Fractures of the front teech of children and adolescents.
18 May	Not given	German Society for Clinical Medicine, Prof Dr Haessler; spring conference of the Saxony-Thuringia Society for Pediatrics (regional conference). Topics: (1) Virus disease of the respiratory tract. (2) Miscellaneous lectures.

18 May	Halle	German Society for Clinical Medicine, Prof Dr Moerl; 20th conference of the Medical Society for Surgery at Halle University (regional conference). Topics: (1) The compound fracture. (2) Surgery of cancer of the esophagus. (3) Miscellaneous subjects.
18 May	Griefs-wald	German Society for Clincal Medicine, Prof Dr Hanns Schwarz; 23d conference of the Society for Psychiatry and Neurology at Greifswald and Rostock Universities (regional conference).
23-25 May	Rodewisch-Vogtland	German Hygiene Society, Society for Rehabilitation, Prof Dr Renker, Dr Eichler [femal], Dr Walther; international symposium on psychiatric rehabilitation. Topics: (1) Modern somatic therapy of of psychic illnesses. (2) Work therapy. (3) Problems of feeble-mindedness.
24-25 May	Zwickau	GDR Pharmaceutical Society, Dr Ahrens; Scienctific conference of hospital pharmacists. Topics: (1) Infusion solutions. (2) Preservation of eye remedies. (3) Economic problems.
24-25 May	Greifswald	German Society for Clinical Medicine, Prof Dr Guelzow; conference of internists of Greifswald and Rostock Universities (regional conference). Topics: (1) Metabolism, diabetes. (2) Infectious diseases, particularly gastrointestinal diseases. (3) Diseases of the liver.
26-30 May	Not given	German Society for Clinical Medicine, Section for Gynecology, Prof Dr Moebius. Joint conference of the Gynecological Societies in Halle, Leipzig, Jena, Dresden. Magdeburg, and Erfurt. (GDR Congress with international participation.) [This conference was reported previously in Das deutsche Gesundheitswesen, No 4, January 1963, p 172, listing six topics to be discussed. Weimar was given as the location of the conference, and the dates

		were listed as 27-29 May 1963. The six topics on the agenda were identical in both publications.]
5-8 June	Not given	German Society for Clinical Medicine, GDR Medical Society for Orthopedics, Docent Dr Unger. Twelfth conference of the society (with international participation). Topics: (1) The hand as a tactile and prehensile organ. (2) Paralysis of hand and arm. (3) Hand injuries and their treatment. (4) Fractures and dislocations of the upper extremities. (5) diseases of the ligaments and their supporting tissue. (6) The cervical syndrome. (7) Orthopedic treatment of congenital or acquired defects of the upper extremities. (8) Miscellaneous lectures.
6-7 June	Eisenach	German Society for Clinical Medicine, Association of GDR Urologists, Docent Dr Hienzsch. Conference of GDR urologists (with international participation). Topics: (1) Urogenital tuberculosis. (2) Infections of the urinary tract (special types). (3) Miscellaneous subjects. (5) Urological X-ray examinations and radiation dosing.
13-15 June	Greifswald	German Hygiene Society, Section for Health Protection in Residential Areas, Prof Dr Knabe; International Symposium on clinic and epidemiology of ornithosis and its significance as an occupational disease. Topics: (1) Epdemiology and microbiology of ornithosis. (2) Ornithosis from the viewpoint of the clinician. (3) Ornithosis as an occupational disease.
14-15 June	Halle	German Society for Stomatology, Prof Dr Schneider; spring conference of the Medical Society for Tooth, Mouth, and Jaw Therapeutics at Hall University (regional conference). Topics: (1) Actual problems in the field of maxillary orthopedics. (2) New findings concerning stomatological borderline subjects. (3) Current diagnosis of "focus occurrence" [Herdgeschehen] and its importance for dental practice.

19-22 June	Leipzig	German Society for Clinical Medicine, Association of GDR Neurosurgeons, Prof Dr Merrem; conference of GDR neurosurgeons (with international participation). Topics: (1) Electroencephalography and neurosurgery -- symposium. (2) Neurosurgical disease of the posterior cranial fossa. (3) Ophthalmological-otological-neurosurgical symposium with special emphasis on cerebellum formations. (4) Miscellaneous lectures.
Third Quarter	Berlin	GDR Pharmacuetical Society, State Institute for Drug Testing in Berlin, meeting at the request of the Standarization Commission for Chemistry, Work group for the Pharmaceutical Industry of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Dr J. Richter; Second Conference on Drug Standarization. Topic: Standardization of drugs in accordance with the 1963 work plan.
August	Berlin	GDR Society for Experimental Medicine, work team for biolchemistry, Prof Dr Rapoport; biochemical symposium entitled "The Role of the SH Group in Connection With Structure and Function." Topics: (1) Molecular problems. (2) Functional problems. (3) Hematological symposium and conference pertaining to problems of the SH groups in hemoproteins.
August	Berlin	GDR Society for Experimental Medicine, Prof Dr Jung; Hemoglobin symposium (with international participation). Topic: Structure and function of hemoglobin.
September	Dresden	German Society for Clinical Medicine, GDR Society for Medical Electronics, Prof Dr v. Ardenne; organizational director: Engineer Matouschek; annual conference for 1963. Topic: Evaluation of the Fifth International Conference for Medical Electronics..

September	Halle	German Society for Clinical Medicine, Section for Otorhinolaryngology, Prof Dr Jacoby; Prof Dr Albrecht; Prof Dr Moser; annual conference of the E. N. T. Societies of Halle, Jena, and Leipzig. Topic: Plastic operations in the E. N. T. field.
September	Berlin	German Society for Clinical Medicine, work team of the ophthalmological societies in the GDR, Prof Dr [honorary] Velhagen; international symposium on "Ophthalmological Supersonic Diagnosis." Topic: Ophthalmological supersonic diagnosis with special consideration of the technical and metrological requirements.
5-7 September	Not given	German Hygiene Society, Section for Health Protection in the Enterprises, Prof Dr Brandt; national congress with internal participation on problems of health protection in the enterprises. Topics (broken down according to industrial branches): (1) Plenary session. (2) Sessions of individual work teams from the different branches of industry.
9-13 September	Berlin	German Hygiene Society, Section for Mother and Child, Prof Dr Marcusson; advanced course on experiences and progress in polytechnic instruction (with international participation). Topcis: (1) Hygienic and psychological organization of polytechnic instruction. (2) Polytechnic instruction and vocational guidance. (3) Polytechnic training for work hygiene requirements at working places. (4) Study methods in work hygiene.
15-19 September	Leipzig	Prof Dr Redetzky; annual congress for for advanced medical training; National Advanced Education Congress in conjunction with the Medical Class of the German Academy of Science. Topics: (1) Tumors. (2) Infectious disease. (3) Circulatory diseases. (4) Anthropozooroses (joint meeting with veterinarians).

19-23 September	Not given	German Stomatology Society, Prof Dr Jarmer, Prof Dr Plathner, Prof Dr Bethmann, Prof Dr Reumuth; international stomatology congress of the GDR. Topics: (1) Gerontostomatology. (2) Caries prophylaxis. (3) Mass trauma. (Last day: advanced course directed by Prof Dr Bethmann, in cooperation with the German Academy for Advanced Medical Training.)
21-23 September	Not given	Ministry of Public Health; Third German Pharmacists Meeting. Topics (fourth day): Advanced course, organized in conjunction with the German Academy for Advanced Medical Training under the direction of Prof Dr Poloudek-Fabini.
26-28 September	Leipzig	German Society for Clinical Medicine, GDR Mycology Society, Prof Dr Braun; Conference on problems concerning the transmission of mycosis from animal to man (conference with international participation). Topics: (1) Biology of budding fungi. (2) Mycosis of the skin transmitted from animal to man. (3) Miscellaneous subjects (if possible, relating to subjects discussed during the first 2 days).
26-28 September	Erfurt	German Society for Sports Medicine, Docent Dr Strauzenberg; annual conference of the society. Topic: Medical problems pertaining to competitive sports.
October (3 days)	Dresden	German Society for Clinical Medicine, Pediatrics Section, Prof Dr Dieckhoff; person in charge of organization: Dr Grossmann; annual conference of GDR pediatricians (with international participation). Topics: (1) Cardiology. (2) Shock and rehydration. (3) Problems pertaining to infectious diseases. (4) Viruses (5) Functional diagnosis, particularly clearance problems.

October	Jena	GDR Society for Experimental Medicine, Prof Dr Frunder; first work conference.
October (3 days)	Leipzig	German Hygiene Society, Prof Dr Wildfuehr; persons in charge of organization: Dr Ezold, Dr Wildfuehr; annual congress for 1963 of the Society for the Prevention of Epidemics (with international Participation). Topics: (1) Antibiotics. (2) Vaccines. (3) Virology.
2-5 October	Leipzig	German Society for Clinical Medicine, GDR Medical Society for Roentgenology, Prof Dr Oelssner; Eighth Annual Congress (with international participation).
4-5 October	Rostock	GDR Society for Experimental Medicine, work group for morphology, Prof Dr Holle; third work conference of the group. Topics: Lectures on morphology, histochemistry, electron microscopy, experimental pathology, and growing of tissue.
8-9 October	Leipzig	German Society for Clinical Medicine, Prof Dr Emmrich; organizational director: Prof Dr Perlick; international symposium on "Vessel Walls and Blood Plasma" II (with international participation). Topics: (1) Pathologic anatomy, pathologic physiology, diagnosis of and therapy for sclerotic diseases of the arterioles. (2) Fibrinolysis and lipolysis.
9 October	Dresden	GDR Society for Experimental Medicine, Prof Dr Baufeld, Dr Buechner; colloquy of clinical chemists.
10-12 October	Leipzig	German Society for Clinical Medicine, Section for Internal Medicine, Prof Dr Emmrich; organizational director: Prof Dr Perlick; First Conference of GDR internists (with international participation). Topics: (1) Heart operations from the viewpoint of internists. (2a) Successes and failures of surgical heart treatments. (2b) Preoperative diagnosis. (3) Irregularities in the heart rhythm and their treatment. (4) Cirrhosis of

		the liver. (5) New laboratory methods used in internal medicine. (6) Clinical hematology -- a. Myeloproliferative syndrome; b. Leukocyte concentrate.
10-12 October	Dresden	GDR Society for Experimental Medicine, work group for clinical pathology and clinical chemistry, Prof Dr Lohmann, Prof Dr Baufeld; third annual congress of the group (with international participation). Topics: Laboratory diagnosis of stomach and pancreas; modern methods of clinical chemistry and morphology; colloquies on problems of chromatography; and questions concerning training.
11-12 October	Leipzig	German Society for Clinical Medicine, work team for hematology and the blood donor system, Prof Dr Perlick; conference of hematologists in connection with the First Conference of Internists.
16-18 October	Not given	German Society for Clinical Medicine, Society for Tuberculosis and Pulmonary Diseases, chief medical counselor Dr Froehlich; annual congresss of the society. Topics: (1) Rehabilitation results involving pulmonary disease cases following preventive and surgical treatment. (2) The Kreis Center for Tuberculosis and Pulmonary Diseases and its importance in combating this disease. (3) Present and future santatoriums for tuberculosis and pulmonary diseases. (4) Tuberculin examinations for the entire population. (5) Early detection of bronchus carcinoma. (6) Miscellaneous subjects pertaining to pulmonary diseases.
16-18 October	Warnemuende	German Hygiene Society, Prof Dr Renker; annual conference of the Society for Rehabilitation. Topics: (1) Problems pertaining to heart circulation and rehabilitation. (2) Rehabilitation of older persons. (3) Organizational rehabilitation problems in the Bezirke and Kreise.

17-19 October	Dresden	German Society for Clinical Medicine, Society for Psychiatry and Neurology, Prof Dr Leonhard; congress of the society (with international participation). Topics: (1) Neurochemistry. (2) Classification and prognosis of endogenous psychoses. (3) Clinical pictures of depresssion.
21-24 October	Dresden	German Hygiene Society, Section for Health Protection in the Enterprises, Prof Dr Holstein; international symposium on pneumoconiosis problems. Topics: (1) Report on the organization and methods of combating silicosis. (2) Methods and problems pertaining to functional diagnosis in pneumoconiosis cases. (3) Silicotuberculosis (clinic, roetgenology, pathological anatomy, therapy). Individual lectures on miscellaneous subjects; results of experimental research.
30 October 2 November	Dresden	German Hygiene Society, Society for Health Protection, Prof Dr Winter, Prof Dr Neubert, Prof Dr Schmincke, Prof Dr Knabe; annual conference on "The Health Center, Its Importance in the Coordination of Inpatient and Outpatient Care, Improvement of the Prophylactic Service, and Improvement of Health Protection in Rural Areas." Topics: 1st day: plenary session; second and third days: Section conferecne; plenary session in the afternoons; fourth day, afternoon: final conference.
27-30 November	Leipzig	German Society for Clinical Medicine, Society for Medical Psychotherapy, Prof Dr Mueller-Hegemann; joint meeting with the Work Group for the Study of Nerval Regulation and the Medical Society for Psychiatry and Neurology in Leipzig; congress on problems of nerval regulation in the clinical and theoretical disciplines. Topcis: Problems of nerval regulation in physiology and pharmacology, in internal medicine, neurology-psychiatry, and other

		clinical fields; round-table discussion of philosophical problems; colloquy on "Vegetative Dystonias" of young workers.
November	Berlin	German Society for Clinical Medicine, Section for Surgery, Prof Dr Kettler, Prof Dr Serfling; organizational director: Dr Hackenseliner; second international smyposium on the preparation and application of preserved tissue in the GDR. Topics: (1) Theory and practice in tissue preservation. (3) Problems and successes in their application. (3) Tour of the tissue bank at the Pathological Institute of the Humboldt University in Berlin.
Beginning of December (2 days)	Not given	German Society for Clinical Medicine, Prof Dr Kieckhoff; organizational director: Dr Koch; Symposium on the enzyme system in the newborn and in infacts (with international participation). Topics: (1) Pre- and postnatal development of enzymes. (2) Enzymes of the intermediate metabolism. (3) Enzymes under pathological-pysiological conditions.
5-7 December	Berlin	German Hygiene Society, Section for Mother and Child, Prof Dr Winter (joint meeting with the Section for Pediatrics of the German Society for Clinical Medicine); international symposium on combating infant mortality. Topics: (1) Problems of organization. (2) Key issues in combating infant mortality.
6-7 December	Berlin	German Society for Clinical Medicine, Docent Dr Hjenzsch; fourth scientific conference of urologists.

24. Hungarian Microbiological Society Forms New Section

"Bacteriological and Virological Section of Hungarian Microbiological Society Formed"; Budapest, Magyar Allatorvosok Lapja, Vol 18, No 2, Feb 63, p 100

The leadership of the recently formed Bacteriological and Virological Section of Society consists of the following persons: Dr Lajos Vaczi, university professor (Debrecen), President; Dr Gyorgy Haban, department head (National Institute of Public Health), vice-president; Dr Elek Farkas, department head (National Institute of Public Health); Dr Istvan Horvath, (Pharmaceutical Industry Research Institute); Dr Karoly Vas, university professor (Horticultural College); and Dr Tamas Szent Ivanyi, researcher (Veterinary University).

The leadership requests persons interested in participating in the work of the Section to report to Dr Haban (Budapest IX, Gyali ut 2) giving their name, occupation, and place of employment. Information on the plans of the section may be obtained from Dr Szent Ivanyi.

25. International Conference on Problems of Medicinal Plants

"Union of Societies for Medical Sciences Announces an International Conference on Problems of Medicinal Plants, Sofia, 16-18 October 1963"; Bucharest, Muncitoral Sanitar, Vol 14, No 11, 16 Mar 63, p 4

The International Conference on Problems of Medicinal Plants, Sofia, 16-18 October 1963, will concern itself with:

1. The study of noncultivated medicinal plants used in popular medicine; norms and standards fro drugs; situation, results, and prospects.

2. The study of the agrotechnology and selection of medicinal plants; situation, work methods, results, and prospects.

3. Obtaining some pure chemical products extracted from these plants; situation, methods, results, and prospects.

4. The chemistry of natural products; new methods for testing chemical structures and the semisynthesization and synthesization of natural products; situation, results, and prospects.

5. Pharmacological research and technology of new medicaments of vegetable origin; situation, results, and prospects.

26. Conference on Tumors in Children

Bucharest, Muncitorul Sanitar, 13 Apr 63, p 4

The Society of Doctors and Naturalists of Iasi, a branch of the Union of Medical Science Societies of Rumania, is organizing a conference on tumors in children to be held in Iasi, 20-21 September 1963.

27. Rumanian National Conference on Pharmaceutics

Bucharest, Muncitorul Sanitar, 6 Apr 63, p 4

A national conference on pharmaceutics will be held in Bucharest, 14-16 November 1963. Conference proceedings will take place in the following sections: synthesis of medicaments; pharmaceutical technology and organization; medicinal plants and medicaments of vegetable origin; physical and chemical control of medicaments; and pharmacodynamic, biological, toxicological, and clinical control of medicaments.

In the framework of the conference there also will be a symposium on "The Introduction of New Medicaments in Therapy."

28. Symposium on Radiological Protection in Yugoslavia

"Problems of Radiological Protection To Be Considered";
Zagreb, Vjesnik, 9 Mar 63, p 4

The first symposium on radiological defense in Yugoslavia will be held in early October 1963. This was decided at the first meeting of the organizing committee on 8 March 1963, held in the Administration for Civil Defense of the State Secretariat for National Defense in Belgrade, and directed by Cvetko Uzonovski, head of the Administration for Civil Defense.

The organization of the symposium was entrusted to the Administration for Civil Defense, which will conduct the necessary preparations in cooperation with the scientific academies: the Serbian in Belgrade, the Croatian in Zagreb, the Slovenian in Ljubljana; and with the Federal Commission for Nuclear Energy. Technical preparations were entrusted to the Institute for Medical Research and Industrial Medicine of the Yugoslav Academy of Arts and Sciences in Zagreb.

An Executive Committee of 20 members was selected at the meeting and Andrija Muhek was named its president.

III. OTHER SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS

29. Name of Coordination Committee Changed

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR," by Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR L. Brezhnev and Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR M. Georgadze; Moscow, Izvestiya, 15 Mar 63, p 5

According to this decree of 13 March 1963, a number of ministries and state committees have been reorganized and renamed.

The State Committee of the Council of Ministers USSR for Coordination of Scientific Research has been renamed the State Committee for Coordination of Scientific Research USSR.

30. Problems of Agricultural Production Discussed

"Scientists and Practicians"; Tallin, Sovietskaya Estoniya, 6 Mar 63, p 4

The Ministry of Production and Procurement of Agricultural Products Estonian SSR, the Estonian Agricultural Academy, and the Scientific-Technical Society of Agriculture of the Estonian SSR recently held a 2-day scientific-production conference in Tartu.

O. Valint, Deputy Minister of Production and Procurement of Agricultural Products Estonian SSR, reported on the prospects for the production of edible-root plants. The conference then heard about 20 reports on other problems. Yu. Kheynsoo, senior instructor at the Estonian Agricultural Academy, for example, reported on the bases for producing high-yield sugar beet crops in the Estonian SSR. Candidate of Agricultural Sciences Ya. Parts, director of the "Tartu" sovkhoz, reported on the farm's experience with cultivating the sugar beet. Other reports were presented by A. Kree, director of the "Sootaga" sovkhoz; V. Kruus, head of a department of the Estonian Scientific Research Institute of Soil Studies and Melioration; E. Niymepuu, scientific associate of that institute; and A. Niglas, deputy director of the "Adavere" sovkhoz.

Representatives of neighboring republics also took part in the conference.

31. Computer Center at Agricultural Institute

"News of the Day"; Moscow, Pravda, 25 Feb 63, p 4

"Odessa. An electronic-computer center has been established under the Laboratory of Economics and Cybernetics of the Odessa Agricultural Institute."

32. Forthcoming Congress of Paper and Wood Processing Society

"Second Plenum of the Central Board of the Scientific-Technical Society"; Moscow, Gidroliznaya i Lesokhimicheskaya Promyshlennost', No 2, 1963, p 31

A resolution to call the Third Congress of the Scientific-Technical Society of the Paper and Wood Processing Society in November 1963 was adopted at the Plenum of the Central Board of the Society in January 1963.

33. Second Optical Conference in Budapest

Leipzig, Zeitschrift fuer wissenschaftliche Photographie, Photophysik und Photochemie, Mar 63, p 80

The Optical, Acoustical, and Technical Film Association of Hungary will hold its Second Optical Conference in Budapest in May 1963. The conference will deal with the following subjects:

1. Theory of optical systems and optical picture production.

2. Theoretical and experimental examination of thin layers.

3. Optical application of new principles and methods.

4. Principle and operation of new optical instruments.

Lectures and discussions at the conference may be held in Hungarian, German, English, French, or Russian.

Hungarian Optical, Acoustical, and Technical Film Association, Budapest 196, V. Szabadsag ter 17.

34. Motor Vehicle Technology Conference To Be Convened

"Sixth Motor Vehicle Technical Conference"; Berlin, Kraftfahrzeugtechnik, No 4, Apr 63, pp 142-143

The Committee on Motor Vehicle Technology of the Specialized Association for Motor Vehicle Construction and Traffic (Fachverband Fahrzeugbau und Verkehr) of the East German Chamber of Technology has announced that the sixth conference on motor vehicle technology will take place in Dresden on 18-19 June 1963.

At the meeting, which will be under the chairmanship of Engineer Grundig, director of the Central Developmental and Designing Office (ZEK) for Motor Vehicle Construction in Karl-Marx-Stadt, the following persons will present the papers indicated below:

1. "Economic and Political Considerations Pertaining to the Mission of Motor Vehicle Building in the GDR." -- Engr Kurt Lang, Chamber of Technology, Director General of the VVB (Association of People-Owned Enterprises) Automobile Construction, Karl-Marx-Stadt.

2. "The Influence of Technology And Maintenance Upon The Design of Motor Vehicles." --Graduate Engineer and Economist Land, Chamber of Technology, Chief Designer of the VEB (People-Owned Enterprise) Sachsenring, Zwickau.

3. "Principles of Light-Weight Construction in Designing Motor Vehicles." -- Chief Engineer Hartmann, Chamber of Technology, Institute for Light-Weight Construction in Dresden.

4. "Tracking Down of Sources of Noise in Motor Vehicles." -- Graduate Physicist Schuffenhauer, Chamber of Technology, ZEK (Central Development and Designing Office) for Motor Vehicle Construction, Karl-Marx-Stadt.

The preceding papers are to be given on the first day of the congress. On the second day of the congress, three working groups will hold simultaneous meeting and more papers will be read. The groups will deal with transmission problems, chassis problems, and automobile body problems. The first group will be under the direction of Engineer Reichelt, Chief Designer of VEB Zentrifugal of Radebeul, and will hear the following papers:

1. "Noise Reduction in the Transmission of the 'Trabant' Automobile." -- Graduate Engineer Engler, Scientific Collaborator of the ZEK for Motor Vehicle Construction, Karl-Marx-Stadt.

2. "Automatic Clutches for the 'Wartburg' and 'Trabant' Automobiles." -- Engineer Ackermann, VEB Sachsenring, Zwickau.

3. "The Model KVD-8 Small Diesel Engine." -- Graduate Engineer Fritsche, Engine Plant at Cunewalde.

The second group, under the leadership of Krawczyk, of the Chamber of Technology from Zwickau, will hear the following papers:

1. "The Influence of Thermal Expansion Upon the Effect of Disk Brakes." -- Dr Engineer Jahn, of the Technical University of Dresden.

2. "Results of Motion Stability Investigations (With Short Film Presentation)." -- Graduate Engineer Henker, Chamber of Technology, ZEK for Motor Vehicle Construction of Karl-Marx-Stadt.

3. "Noise Reduction in the Chassis and Body." -- Graduate Engineer Pestel, Chamber of Technology, VEB Sachsenring, Zwickau.

The third group, under the leadership of Graduate Engineer Heinke of the ZEK for Motor Vehicle Construction of Karl-Marx-Stadt, will hear the following papers:

1. "Designing Principles for Automobile Bodies." -- Engineer Schupp of the ZEK for Motor Vehicle Construction, Karl-Marx-Stadt.

2. "Principles of Form in Motor Vehicle Design." -- Graduate Designer Engineer Dietel of the ZEK for Motor Vehicle Construction, Karl-Marx-Stadt.

According to the article, the leaders of the various working groups will report to the conference, and the final speech will be delivered by Engineer Grundig.

Interested persons are referred to the Chamber of Technology, Berlin W8 Clara-Zetkin-Strasse 115-117.

IV. AWARDS AND APPOINTMENTS

35. Lithuanian Scientist Honored

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR," by L. Brezhnev, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR, and M. Georgadze, Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR; Moscow, Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR, No 10(1149), 8 Mar 63, p 191

Yuozas Ionovich Zhyugzhda, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences Lithuanian SSR, has been awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner for services to scientific-pedagogical and social-political activity and in connection with his 70th birthday.

36. Award Presented

"Awards to Scientists"; Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 3, 1963, p 126

Academician V. A. Kirillin was awarded the Order of Lenin by a Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR of 21 January 1963 for his services to the Soviet state and in connection with his 50th birthday.

37. Awards for Work in Medicine

"High Awards"; Moscow, Pravda, 17 Mar 63, p 2

Prof Avgust Andreyevich Letavet was awarded the Order of Lenin by a Decree of the Presidium of theSupreme Soviet USSR for great service to the development of Soviet medical science and public health and in connection with his 70th birthday.

Prof Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Markov, head of thelaboratories of the All-Union Institute of Experimental Veterinary Medicine, was awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner by a Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR for service to the development of veterinary science and in connection with his 70th birthday.

38. Awards to Mathematician

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR," by L. Brezhnev, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet USSR, and M. Georgadze, Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR; Moscow, Izvestiya, 25 Apr 63, p 1

Academician Andrey Nikolayevich Kolmogorov has been awarded the title Hero of Socialist Labor, along with the awards of the Order of Lenin and the "Hammer and Sickle" Gold Medal for his outstanding service in the field of mathematics and in connection with his 60th birthday.

39. V. V. Parin Is Honored

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR," by L. Brezhnev, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR, and M. Georgadze, Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR; Moscow, Izvestiya, 6 Apr 63, p 3

This decree of 5 April 1963 announces the awarding of the Order of Lenin to Vasiliy Vasil'yevich Parin, vice-president of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, for great service to the development of Soviet medical science and in connection with his 60th birthday.

40. Award for Work in Fish Breeding

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR," by L. Brezhnev, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR, and M. Georgadze, Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR; Moscow Izvestiya, 23 Mar 63, p 2

Vasiliy Arkhipovich Movchan, corresponding member of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin and professor at the Kiev State University imeni T. G. Shevchenko, has been awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner for service in the field of the development of pond fish breeding and in connection with his 60th birthday.

41. Awards From the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR

"Awards to Scientists"; Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 4, 1963, p 100

In a Decree of 7 March 1963, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR awarded the Order of Lenin to Academician M. A. Leontovich for service in the field of theoretical physics and in connection with his 60th birthday.

For service in the field of automatic control and in connection with his 50th birthday, Academician B. N. Petrov was awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner by a Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR of 11 March 1963.

42. Award for Work in Radioengineering

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR," by L. Brezhnev, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR, and M. Georgadze, Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR; Moscow, Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR, No 17(1156), 24 Apr 63, p 452

Academician Boris Alekseyevich Vvedenskiy has been awarded the title "Hero of Socialist Labor," along with the award of the Order of Lenin and the "Hammer and Sickle" Gold Medal for great service to the development of radioengineering and training of scientific personnel and in connection with his 70th birthday.

43. Leningrad Doctor Receives Award

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet RSFSR," by N. Ignatov, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet RSFSR, and S. Orlov, Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet RSFSR; Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 16 Apr 63, p 1

Doctor of Medical Sciences Mikhail Grigor'yevich Prives, head of the chair of the 1st Leningrad Medical Institute imeni Academician I. P. Pavlov, was awarded the honorary title of Honored Scientist RSFSR for great service to the field of medical science and many years of fruitful pedagogical activity, according to this decree of 6 April 1963.

44. Latvian Presidium Presents Awards

"Awards Presented"; Riga, Sovetskaya Latviya, 2 Mar 63, p 4

Honorary Diplomas of the Presidium of theSupreme Soviet Latvian SSR were presented to the head of the polyclinic of the Riga Scientific-Research Institute of Traumatology and Orthopedics, F. M. Betin, and to the prorector for scientific work of the Riga Polytechnic Institute, Docent A. R. Vatsiyetis. The awards were made in connection with their 50th birthdays and for their many years of faultless work.

45. Czech Scientist Honored

"50th Birthday of an Outstanding Scientist"; Moscow, Pravda, 28 Feb 63, p 6

Academician Frantishek Shorm, chairman of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, director of the Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, and foreign member of the Academy of Sciences USSR, celebrated his 50th birthday on 28 February 1963. Shorm is well-known for his works in the field of organic chemistry.

The Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR congratulated Shorm on the occasion of his 50th birthday, noting his contribution to the development of cooperation between the two academies.

46. Hungarian Microbiologist Wins Prize

"Bacteria Aid in Production of Hormones," by Dr Adam Szendei; Budapest, Nepszabadsag, 19 Mar 63, p 9

Dr Gyorgy Wix, Candidate of Medical Sciences, was awarded the Kossuth Prize, Second Degree, for his research work in the microbiological transformation of certain hormones. The doctor also evolved a plant-level production technology for these hormones and related compounds.

Dr Wix began his career in research at the Budapest Institute of Pharmacology (Budapesti Gyogyszertani Intezet), together with Bela Issekutz, Academician. Since 1953, Dr Wix has been occupied with the synthesis of hormones as promoted by microorganisms. Some time ago, he was successful in the microbiological production of dextran and sorbose. The former is a blood substitute, while the latter is an important starting material for the large-scale synthesis of vitamin C.

After prolonged research, Dr Wix succeeded in culturing microorganisms which would cause a chemical transformation giving molecules having a steroid structure a hormone effect. He also succeeded in stabilizing the transforming effect of the microorganisms so that his end product was always uniform. He achieved his success first at laboratory level, but later he adapted his process to plant-level production. The fact that today Hungary has an ample supply of Prednisolon, Nerobol, and Oestron, a synthetic drug which acts like the female hormone, for both domestic use and for export is all due to the professional skill of Dr Wix.

47. Prize for Work in Astronomy

"Awarding the Prize imeni F. A. Bredikhin"; Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 3, 1963, p 125

The Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR recently awarded the prize imeni F. A. Bredikhin for 1962 in the sum of 1,000 rubles to Corresponding Member of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences RSFSR B. A. Vorontsov-Vel'yaminov for work on the study of interacting galaxies. In 1959 he compiled an atlas and detailed catalogue of 350 interacting galaxies. In 1962, the first part of a morphological catalogue of 30,000 galaxies was issued, which he compiled with the assistance of A. A. Krasnogorskaya.

48. New Gold Medal To Be Awarded

"On the Gold Medal imeni V. I. Vernadskiy"; Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 4, 1963, p 97

A gold medal imeni V. I. Vernadskiy has been established. It will be awarded by the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR to Soviet scientists once every 3 years for the best works in the field of geochemistry, biogeochemistry, and cosmochemistry.

49. Honors to Soviet Scientists

"Soviet Scientists -- Honorary Members of Foreign Scientific Institutions"; Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 4, 1963, p 96

Academicians N. N. Anichkov and Ye. S. Varga were elected corresponding members of the German Academy of Sciences in Berlin.

Academician A. L. Kursanov was elected an honorary foreign member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in Boston.

The University in Leeds (England) awarded Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR A. M. Kuzin the learned degree of Doctor honoris causa.

50. Czech Medical Society Honors Soviet Scientists

"Diplomas -- to Scientists"; Moscow, Izvestiya, 23 Mar 63, p 4

The Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Medical Society imeni Yan Yevangelista Purkine has elected a large group of famous Soviet medical personalities as honorary members in recognition of their outstanding contributions to the development of medical science. Among those honored were the president of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR N. N. Blokhin; active members of the Academy of Medical Sciences A. I. Nesterov and P. K. Anokhin; and Doctors of Medical Sciences V. N. Arkhangel'skiy and S. P. Letunov.

M. Paris, Provisional Charge d'Affaires of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in the USSR, awarded the diplomas of the Czechoslovak Medical Society to the honored medical personalities on 22 March. A. I. Nesterov thanked the society on behalf of the others.

51. Director of Medical Preparations Institute

"Chronicle"; Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 19 Apr 63, p 4

According to a decree of the Ministry of Health USSR, Candidate of Medical Sciences I. F. Mikhaylov was appointed director of the State Control Institute of Medical Biological Preparations imeni L. A. Tarasevich of the Ministry of Health USSR.

52. New Chairman of Petroleum Committee

"On the Chairman of the National Committee of the USSR for Petroleum"; Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 4, 1963, p 97

According to this item, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR N. S. Nametkin has been approved as chairman of the National Committee of the USSR for Petroleum.

53. Chemistry Committee Head Becomes Minister of the USSR

"Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR," by L. Brezhnev, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR, and M. Georgadze, Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR; Moscow, Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR, No 11(1150), 15 Mar 63, p 201

According to this decree of 13 March, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR has resolved the name Nikolay Konstantinovich Baybakov, Chairman of the State Committee for Chemistry under Gosplan USSR, a Minister of the USSR.

V. OBITUARIES OF SOVIET SCIENTISTS

54. M.S. Bardinskaya

"Margarita Sergeyevna Bardinskaya," by T.A. Shubert and O. A. Pavlinova; Moscow, Fiziologiya Rasteniy, Vol 10, No 2, 1963, pp 260-261

Candidate of Biological Sciences Margarita Sergeyevna Bardinskaya, senior scientific associate of the Institute of Physiology of Plants imeni K. A. Timiryazev, died on 28 August 1962 at the age of 47. Her latest work in the field of the study of biosynthesis and physiology of the plant cell was her monograph Plant Cell Walls and Their Formation (Certain Problems of the Chemistry, Biochemistry, and Physiology of Lignification), which will be published posthumously.

55. V. S. Vayl'

"Vitaliy Samuilovich Vayl'," by a group of comrades; Dushanbe, Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 5 Mar 63, p 4

Prof Vitaliy Samuilovich Vayl', Doctor of Medical Sciences, Honored Scientist Radzhik SSR, and head of the chair of children's diseases of the Tadzhik Medical Institute imeni Abuali ibn-Sino, died on 2 March 1963 (b.1900).

Vayl' was awarded orders of the Red Banner, Red Star, and the "Badge of Honor, and five medals by the Communist Party and the Soviet government.

He was the author of 90 scientific works, including a history of Soviet pediatrics.

56. K. G. Min'ovich

Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 4 Mar 63, p 4

The Bauman regional committee of the CPSU and the Moscow Scientific-Researdh Institute of Vaccines and Sera imeni Mechnikov announce the death of Candidate of Medical Sciences Konstantin Grigor'yevich Min'ovich, on 2 March.

57. P. V. Sipovskiy

Leningradskaya Pravda, 16 Feb 63, p 4

The rectorate, party bureau, and local committee of the Leningrad Order of Lenin Institute for Advanced Training of Physicians imeni S M. Kirov, the Leningrad City Health Department, and the Leningrad Department of the Scientific Society of Pathological Anatomists announce the death of the prorector for the scientific section of the institute, head of the chair of pathological anatomy, chief pathological anatomist of the Leningrad City Health Department, Prof Petr Vasil'yevich Sipovskiy, Doctor of Medical Sciences, on 15 February 1963.

Dushanbe, Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 19 Feb 63, p 4

In this obituary, the Scientific Medical Council of the Ministry of Health Tadzhik SSR announces the death of Prof Petr Vasil'yevich Sipovskiy and notes that he was one of the organizers of the Tadzhik Medical Institute, a former head of the chair of pathological anatomy, prorector of the Tadzhik State Medical Institute, and chief forensic medical expert of the republic.

58. I.S. Sumbayev

"Igor' Stepanovich Sumbayev"; Moscow, Zhurnal Nevropatologii i Psikhiatrii imeni S.S. Korsakova, Vol 63, No 4, 1963, p 639

Prof Igor' Stepanovich Sumbayev, Doctor of Medical Sciences and head of the Chair of Psychiatry of the Irkutsk Medical Institute, died on 10 August 1962 (b. 1900). He was the author of many scientific works, and a number of works were completed under his direction on psychopathology and psychotherapy. He headed the organization of forensic psychiatry in the Irkutskaya oblast and contributed to the organization of psychoneurological assistance in Eastern Siberia.

59. S.S. Shain

"S.S. Shain," by a group of comrades; Leninskoye Znamya, 5 Mar 63, p 4

Prof Solomon Samuilovich Shain, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences, deputy director for the scientific section of the All-Union Institute of Fodder, died on 3 March 1963. He was the author of more than 260 scientific works and a specialist on problems of agrobiology and fodder production.

Shain was a member of the technical council of the Ministry of Agriculture USSR, chairman of the coordination council on the problem "Establishment of a Stable Fodder Base for Zones of the USSR," and deputy chairman of the section on fodder production of the council of the Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy USSR.

60. B.K. Shishkin

Moscow, Pravda, 23 Mar 63, p 4

The Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR, the Department of Biological Sciences, the Botanical Institute imeni V. L. Komarov of the Academy of Sciences USSR, and the All-Union Botanical Society announce the death of rresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR Boris Konstantinovich Shishkin, an outstanding scientist-botanist and winner of the State Prize USSR, on 21 March 1963, in Leningrad at the age of 77..

VI. FOREIGN SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

61. Soviet Specialists Aid Cubans

"Scientists From the USSR Visit Cuba"; Moscow, Pravda, 13 Apr 63, p 5

"Havana, 12 April. (Pravda Correspondent). Cooperation between scientists of the Republic of Cuba and the Soviet Union is growing. A group of scientists of the Academy of Sciences USSR was in Cuba in February and March at the invitation of the National Academy of Sciences of Cuba. The group included specialists in meteorology, seismology, and problems of marine biology. A useful exchange of experience took place.

"Cuban friends expressed their appreciation to the Soviet scientists for assistance in the organization and conduct of scientific work."

62. Danish-Soviet Cooperation

"Agreement on Cultural Cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Kingdom of Denmark," signed by S. Romanovskiy for the Government of the USSR and by Yu. Bomkhol't for the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark; Moscow, Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR, No 13 (1152), 25 Mar 63, pp 287-288

In addition to exchanges in the area of cultural cooperation, this agreement calls for development of relations in the field of science and higher education by sending delegations and individual scientists, instructors, post graduate students, and students, the exchange of publications and museum exhibits, and also the wider use, for scientific purposes, of libraries and archives. The agreement also calls for scientific-technical exchange of specialists in the fields of industry, construction, transport, and other branches of the economy.

The parties to the agreement, attaching great importance to the development of international cooperation in the field of use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, will aid the implementation of exchange in this field between the State Committee of the Council of Ministers USSR for Use of Atomic Energy and the Danish Commission for Atomic Energy, and also with Danish scientific-research institutes on the basis of reciprocity and within limits which do not infringe upon secret information.

The agreement was ratified by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR on 21 January 1963 and by the King of Denmark on 8 February 1963.

63. Hungarian Aid to Africa and Asia

"Hungary -- to Countries of Asia and Africa"; Moscow, Pravda, 19 Feb 63, p 1

The Hungarian People's Republic has trade relations with almost 100 countries of the world, according to this item from Budapest. Its economic relations with young countries of Asia and Africa are growing.

Hundreds of Hungarian specialists are working in these countries, giving them technical and scientific assistance, the article states. Specialists from Hungary are helping Guineans to work bauxite ore deposits; they are helping to build up the medical services in Morocco and the Sudan; and Hungarians have build new hospitals for the Syrian Arab Republic.

With Hungary's aid, a number of enterprises are being built in India, Indonesia, and Ghana.

Deliveries of Hungarian machines to young Afro-Asian countries have more than doubled in recent years, according to the article.

64. Soviet Sanitation Consultants in India

"Aid to the Indian Nation"; Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 5 Apr 63, p 4

Candidates of Medical Sciences A.F. Aksyuk and N.N. Kvitnitskaya went to Delhi recently to give consultative assistance to various organizations in India on problems of water supply for cities and industrian enterprises, and also in the field of sanitary conservation of water supply sources.

The trip was in accordance with the plan of cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and India.

65. Foreign Scientific Relations

"In Brief"; Moscow, Pravda, 5 Apr 63, p 3

On April 4, K.N. Rudnev, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers USSR and Chairman of the State Committee for Coordination of Scientific Research, received a delegation from Finland headed by Academician Kustaa Vilkuna.

The Fifth session of the Soviet-Vietnam Commission for Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was held recently in Hanoi.

66. Soviet Medical Men in the US

"In Brief"; Moscow, Pravda, 21 Apr 63, p 6

According to this item, a Soviet medical delegation, headed by the director of the Institute of Nutrition of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR Prof A.A. Pokrovskiy, flew to the US on 20 April.

67. Riga Doctor Visits Czechoslovakia

"Visit to Freinds"; Moscow, Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 16 Apr 63, p 4

Recently Prof Rafail L'vovich Shub, Honored Scientist Latvian SSR and head of the chair of the Riga Medical Institute, visited the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic as part of the plan of cultural and scientific cooperation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. There the Czechs awarded him the medal imeni Ya.E. Purkine for great service to the development of medical science and the Czech medal "For Popularization of Political and Scientific Knowledge."

Shub visited a number of medical facilities in Czechoslovakia and presented lectures on the Soviet system of maternity and child care.

68. Joint Bloc Satellite Observation Network

"International Space Research Observation Network"; Budapest, Nepszeru Technika, Vol XII, No 4, Apr 63, inside front cover

The Soviet, Czechoslovak, Polish, Bulgarian, Hungarian, East German, and Mongolian Academies of Sciences are working out a joint program for the observation of artificial satellites. For instance, it will be the task of Czechoslovakia to determine the precise sidereal time so that all

the participating nations can coordinate their data. New stations for photographing artificial satellites are to be established in Hungary, Mongolia, and the far eastern parts of the Soviet Union. In 1963, the visual observation of the Kosmos series will already be done on the basis of the joint program, and it will be the function of the new stations to determine changes of perigee. Soviet, Czechoslovak, and Polish stations will take simultaneous photographs of Echo I, and, from the resulting data, they will establish the coordinates of the American satellite.

At the present time, there are 90 optical observations stations in the Soviet Union. These stations have taken a total of 46,600 photographs of 11 Soviet and 12 American artificial satellites over the past 10 months. Echo I was the subject of 14,600 photographs. The statistics gathered in this way are processed at the Soviet Computer Center, and with the aid of the data, the density of the atmosphere is determined, as well as how it responds to changes in solar activity. The data are also used to investigate the gravitational field of the earth.

So far, Soviet scientists are cooperating with 100 stations in 20 countries. They have developed especially strong ties with Finnish and French scientists, in addition to the scientists of the socialist countries.

VII. ORGANIZATIONAL BRIEFS

The information on organizations listed in this section was obtained from current Soviet literature.

1. Donetskiy Meditsinskiy Institut

(Donets Medical Institute)

Location: Donetskaya Oblast', Ukraine

Personalities: Prof N. Torsuyev, Doctor of Medical Sciences -- department head

Source: Pravda Ukrainy, 5 May 63, p 3

2. Fiziko-Tekhnicheskiy Institut

(Physicotechnical Institute)

Location: Minsk

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Belorussian SSR

Remarks: L. V. Gorev, L. A. Shevchuk: experiments showed that ultrasound (20 kc) reduces supercooling and causes split eutectic in the alloy Silumin

Source: Sbornik Nauchnykh Trudov. Fiziko-Tekhnicheskiy Institut AN BSSR, No 7, 1961, pp 120-124 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal-Elektronika i Yeye Primeneniye, No 2, Feb 63, 2 V 111)

3. Institut Botaniki

(Institute of Botany)

Location: Ashkhabad

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR

Personalities: Ivan Krillovich Maksimenko -- sector head

Remarks: Maksimenko was nominated as a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Turkmen SSR.

Source: Turkmenskaya Iskra, 7 Mar 63, p 1

4. Institut Eksperimental'noy i Klinicheskoy Meditsiny

(Institute of Experimental and Clinical Medicine)

Location: Tallin

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Estonian SSR

Personalities: Director-Prof Pavel Aleksandrovich Bogovskiy, who is also a deputy to the Surpeme Soviet of Estonia and rector of the Tallin University of Health. Laboratory worker Kh. Masing.

Source: Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 5 Apr 63, p 3

5. Institut Eksperimental'noy Meditsiny

(Institute of Experimental Medicine)

Location: Leningrad, Kirovskiy prospekt, 69/71

Subordination: Academy of Medical Sciences USSR

Suborganizations: Physiology division imeni I. P. Pavlov (including laboratory of pathology of higher nervous activity and laboratory of pathophysiology of higher nervous activity of man); laboratory of experimental histology; virology division of the influenza laboratory.

Source: Leningradskaya Pravda, 6 Mar 63, p 4

6. Institut Khimii

(Institute of Chemistry)

Location: Tallin

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Estonian SSR

Personalities: Yu. T. Rikken -- junior scientific associate in the sector for chemical-physical research.

Source: Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 6 May 63, p 1

7. Institut Khimii Rastitel'nykh Veshchestv

(Institute of the Chemistry of Plant Substances)

Location:	Tashkent
Subordination:	Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR
Personalities:	L. Golovyashkina, Ch. Kadyrov -- scientific associates of the institute's Laboratory of Organic Synthesis
Remarks:	The associates of this laboratory are working on the creation of new highly effective herbicides.
Source:	Pravda Vostoka, 5 Mar 63, p 4

8. Institut Mashinovedeniya i Avtomatiki

(Institute of Machine Studies and Automatics)

Location:	Lvov
Subordination:	Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR
Personalities:	Georgiy Vladimirovich Karpenko -- director of the institute
Remarks:	Karpenko was nominated as a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Ukraine.
Source:	Pravda Ukrainy, 7 Mar 63, p 2

9. Institut Neorganicheskoy i Fizicheskoy Khimii

(Institute of Inorganic and Physical Chemistry)

Location:	Frunze
Subordination:	Academy of Sciences Kirgiz SSR
Personalities:	Nikolay Vasil'yevich Demenev (b. 1902) -- director of the institute
Remarks:	He was nominated as a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of Kirgizia.
Source:	Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 5 Mar 63, p 2

10. Institut Normal'noy i Patologicheskoy Fiziologii

(Institute of Normal and Pathological Physiology)

Location: Moscow

Subordination: Academy of Medical Sciences USSR

Suborganizations: Laboratory of Physiological Cybernetics

Personalities: V. A. Polyantsev -- Candidate of Medical Sciences

L. V. Gavrilina -- laboratory worker

Remarks: The labotatory is doing bionics research of animal nervous activity.

Source: Pravda, 24 Mar 63, p 4

11. Institut Revmatizm

(Institute of Rheumatism)

Location: Moscow

Personalities: Active Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR A. I. Nesterov -- director

Remarks: A scientific session devoted to problems of rheumatism was held recently at the institute. Nesterov states that the plan for organization of the control of rheumatism includes the establishment of antirheumatic centers and a complete network of special departments and offices at hospitals and polyclinics.

Source: Moscow, Izvestiya, 3 Apr 63, p 4

12. Institut Serdechno-Sosudistoy Khirurgii

(Institute of Cardiovascular Surgery)

Subordiantion: Academy of Medical Sciences USSR

Personalities: Director -- Prof S. A. Kolesnikov; Deputy Director -- Doctor of Medical Sciences Prof A. S. Rovnov (recently celebrated his 60th birthday and 35th year of scientific activity)

Source: Meditsinskaya Gazeta, 5 Apr 63, p 4

13. Institut Vysshey Nervnoy Deyatel'nosti i Neyrofiziologii

(Institute of Higher Nervous Activity and Neurophysiology)

Location: Moscow

Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR

Personalities: Prof E. Asratyan -- director of the institute; M. N. Livanov -- head of one of the institute's laboratories; with engineer V. M. Anan'yev, he developed the electroencephaloscope some years ago.

N. A. Gavrilova, A. S. Aslanov -- in 1962, these associates of the institute conducted electroencephalic investigations of the human brain

Source: Kommunist, 9 Mar 63, p 4

14. Kaunasskiy Meditsinskiy Institut

(Kaunas Medical Institute)

Location: Kaunas

Subordination: Ministry of Health RSFSR

Personalities: Rector -- Zigmas Ipolitovich Yanushkyavichyus -- nominated as deputy to the Supreme Soviet of Lithuania

Source: Sovetskaya Litva, 1 Mar 63, p 2

15. Khimiko-Metallurgicheskiy Institut

(Chemical Metallurgical Institute)

Location: Karaganda

Subordination: Academy of Science Kazakh SSR

Personalities: Vladimir Vladimirovich Mikhaylov -- assistant director of the institute

Remarks: Mikhaylov was elected to the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR.

Source: Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 7 Mar 63, p 2

16. Kirgizskiy Gosudarstvenniy Meditsinskiy Institut

(Kirgiz State Medical Institute)

Location: Frunze

Personalities: Kakish Ryskulova (b. 1918) -- docent of the Chair of Faculty Surgery;

Valentina Abdyldayevna Isabayeva (b. 1927) -- rector of the institute;

Isa Konoyevich Akhunbayev (b. 1908) -- head of the Chair of General Surgery.

Remarks: All three were nominated as deputies to the Supreme Supreme Soviet of Kirgizia.

Source: Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 5 Mar 63, p 2

Personalities: Prof M. S. Znamenskiy, Doctor of Medical Sciences;

Prof M. Ya. Fridman, Doctor of Medical Sciences;

Candidate of Medical Sciences E. K. Tynystanov, physician.

Remarks: Tynystanov is to defend his dissertation on "The Thyrotoxic Goiter and Its Surgical Treatment" before the Learned Council. Znamenskiy and Fridman are the offical opponents.

Source: Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 6 Mar 63, p 4

17. Litovskiy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Zhivotnovodstva

(Lithuanian Scientific-Research Institute of Animal Husbandry)

Location: Baysogal

Personalities: Director-- Romanas Pranovich Zhebyanka

Remarks: Zhebyanka was nominated as a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of Lithuania.

Source: Sovetskaya Litva, 1 Mar 63, p 2

18. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut po Dobyche i Pererabotke Slantsev

(Scientific-Research Institute for the Mining and Processing of Shales)

Location: Kokhtla-Yarve

Subordination: Council of the National Economy Estonian SSR

Personalities: Yevgeniy Fedorovich Petukhov (b. 1921) -- director of the institute

Remarks: Petukhov was nominated as deputy to the Supreme Soviet of Estonia.

Source: Sovetskaya Estoniya, 1 Mar 63, p 1

19. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institute Gigiyeny imeni Erismana

(Scientific-Research Institute of Hygiene Imeni F. F. Erisman)

Location: Moscow

Subordination: Ministry of Health RSFSR

Personalities: Doctor of Medical Sciences A. Mel'kumova; junior scientific associate G. Yushko

Source: Vechernyaya Moskva, 2 Mar 63, p 2

20. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Metallurgicheskogo Machinostroyeniya

(Scientific-Research Institute of Metallurgical Machine Building)

Personalities: Candidate of Technical Sciences I. Al'shits -- head of the Division of Polymers of the institute and member of the presidium of the Committee for Use of Polymers of the All-Union Council of Scientific-Technical Societies.

Source: Moscow, Pravda, 20 Mar 63, p 2

21. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institute Osnovnoy Khimii

(Scientific-Research Institue of Basic Chemistry)

Location: Khar'kov

Suborganizations: Laboratory of Automation

Personalities: Scientific Associates G. Tkach and V. Mikhaylov

Remarks: Associates of the institute are working on complex automation of the soda industry with the use of a general purpose electronic computer (UMShN), which will be installed first at the Slavyanskiy Soda Combine

Source: Moscow, Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta, 6 Apr 63, p 5

22. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Polimerizatsionnykh Plastmass

(Scientific Research Institute of Polymerized Plastics)

Location: Leningrad

Personalities: Director -- N. Yegorov

Source: Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta, No 11 (84), 16 Mar 63, p 3

23. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Postoyannogo Toka

(Scientific-Research Direct Current Institute)

Location: Leningrad

Personalities: Director-- A. A. Lebedev

Source: Leningradskaya Pravda, 2 Mar 63, p 2

24. Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Zhivotnovodstva i Veterinarii

(Scientific-Research Institute of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science)

Location: Tartu

Subordination: Ministry of Agriculutre Estonian SSR

Personalities: Vambola Laanmyae (b. 1916) -- Head of the Department of Hog Breeding

Remarks: Laanmyae was nominated as deputy to the Supreme Soviet of Estonia.

Source: Sovetskaya Estoniya, 1 Mar 63, p 3

25. Novocherkasskiy Politekhnicheskiy Institut

(Novocherkassk Polytechnic Institute)

Location: Novocherkassk

Personalities: A. V. Bondarenko: conducted experiments which showed that, contrary to the opinion of many authors, precipitation occurs both at nodes and antinodes of dislocations, rather than just at antinodes, when electrocrystallization is conducted in an ultrasonic field

Source: Trudy Novocherkasskogo Politekhnicheskogo Instituta, No 133, 1962, pp 59-77 (from Referativayy Zhurnal-- Elektronika i Yeye Primeneniye, No 2, Feb 63, 2 V 117)

26. Vsesoyuzniy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Eksperimental'no-Konstruktorskiy Institut Prodovol'stvennogo Mashinostroyeniya

(All-Union Scientific-Research and Experimental Design Institute for Food-Processing Machine Building)

Remarks: At the institue, the first Soviet High precision Automatic spectropolarimeter was created. This device will find wide application in scientific-research institutes and laboratories in determining the structure of organic and inorganic compounds and studying the structure of molecules and the internal organization of biological polymers such as nucleic acid and proteins.

Source: Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 1 Mar 63, p 3

27. Vsesoyuzniy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut Neftekhnimicheskikh Protsessov (VNIIneftekhim))

(All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Petro-Chemical Processes)

Location: Leningrad

Personalities: V. Klimenko -- deputy director

Remarks: Suggests that VNIIneftekhim be joined with the Leningrad design institute "Lengiprogaz" in order to accelerate the development and production of synthetic materials.

Source: Moscow, Pravda, 4 Apr 63, p 3

28. Vsesoyuznyy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut P'yezoopticheskogo Syr'ya

(All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Piezooptical Raw Materials)

Location: Moscow

Personalities: Ye. D. Kalitsa, author of article, "Distribution Characteristics of Rare Alkali Metals in Chambered Pegmatites As a Possible Criteria for Optical Fluorite and Piezoquartz Prospecting"

Source: Moscow, Sovetskaya Geologiya, No 3, 1963, pp 82-93

29. Vychislitel'nyy Tsentr

(Computer Center)

Location: Moscow

Subordination: Academy of Sciences USSR

Personalities: Dispatcher -- Vera Vasil'yevna Rabinovich; head of Department of Mathematical Economics -- Engr Yuriy Aleksandrovich Oleynik

Source: Izvestiya, 20 Mar 63, p 4

30. Vychislitel'nyy Tsentr

(Computer Center)

Location: Kiev

Subordination: Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR

Personalities: Boris Nikolayevich Malinovskiy -- head of department of Specialized Machines;

Andrey Ivanovich Nikitin -- head engineer;

Ivan Vasil'yevich Sergiyenko -- senior engineer.

Remarks: They developed an electronic machine that controlled the production of steel in a converter shop of the Dneprodzerzhinsk Metallurgical Plant.

Source: Yunyy Tekhnik, No 11, 1962, p 67

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7 September 2004

Ms. Roberta Schoen
Deputy Director for Operations
Defense Technical Information Center
7725 John J. Kingman Road
Suite 0944
Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060

Dear Ms. Schoen:

In February of this year, DTIC provided the CIA Declassification Center with a referral list of CIA documents held in the DTIC library. This referral was a follow on to the list of National Intelligence Surveys provided earlier in the year.

We have completed a declassification review of the "Non-NIS" referral list and include the results of that review as Enclosure 1. Of the 220 documents identified in our declassification database, only three are classified. These three are in the Release in Part category and may be released to the public once specified portions of the documents are removed. Sanitization instructions for these documents are included with Enclosure 1.

In addition to the documents addressed in Enclosure 1, 14 other documents were unable to be identified. DTIC then provided the CDC with hard copies of these documents in April 2004 for declassification review. The results of this review are provided as Enclosure 2.

We at CIA greatly appreciate your cooperation in this matter. Should you have any questions concerning this letter and for coordination of any further developments, please contact Donald Black of this office at (703) 613-1415.

Sincerely,

Nancy Dorfeld Sanfor

Sergio N. Alcivar
Chief, CIA Declassification Center,
Declassification Review and Referral
Branch

Enclosures:

1. Declassification Review of CIA Documents at DTIC (with sanitization instructions for 3 documents)
2. Declassification Status of CIA Documents (hard copy) Referred by DTIC (with review processing sheets for each document)

Processing of OGA-Held CIA Documents

The following CIA documents located at DTIC were reviewed by CIA and declassification guidance has been provided.

OGA Doc ID	Job Num	Box	Fldr	Doc	Doc ID	Document Title	Pub Date	Pages	Decision	Proc Date
AD0333357	78-03117A	187	1	24	4083	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (6)	12/4/1962	94	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0333955	78-03117A	190	1	20	4197	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (7)	1/15/1963	100	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0334986	78-03117A	194	1	1	4341	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (8)	3/5/1963	129	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0335307	78-03117A	196	1	2	4421	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (9)	3/19/1963	85	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0336305	78-03117A	199	1	14	4550	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (10)	4/24/1963	99	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0337360	78-03117A	203	1	2	4702	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (11)	6/13/1963	65	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0338686	78-03117A	205	1	41	4816	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (12)	7/18/1963	67	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0342004	78-03117A	208	1	24	4913	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (13)	8/21/1963	89	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0343882	78-03117A	211	1	15	5033	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (14)	9/24/1963	127	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0343989	78-03117A	213	1	12	5111	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (15)	10/18/1963	58	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0345283	78-03117A	215	1	21	5180	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (16)	11/18/1963	61	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0344526	78-03117A	217	1	34	5255	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (17)	12/24/1963	32	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0347731	78-03117A	222	1	6	5419	Scientific Information Report Organization And Administration Of Soviet Science (19)	2/27/1964	53	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0332259	78-03117A	182	1	34	3907	Scientific Information Report Physics And Mathematics (21)	10/8/1962	58	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0332752	78-03117A	184	1	24	3975	Scientific Information Report Physics And Mathematics (22)	11/1/1962	57	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0333426	78-03117A	187	1	31	4090	Scientific Information Report Physics And Mathematics (23)	12/6/1962	38	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0333956	78-03117A	189	1	33	4171	Scientific Information Report Physics And Mathematics (24)	1/8/1963	38	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0334380	78-03117A	192	1	4	4260	Scientific Information Report Physics And Mathematics (25)	1/31/1963	53	Approved For Release	3/29/2004
AD0335121	78-03117A	195	1	3	4384	Scientific Information Report Physics And Mathematics (26)	3/14/1963	71	Approved For Release	3/29/2004